

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
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SUSPENSE

Date

Remarks

STAT

Executive Secretary

25 Sep 85

Date

The Director of Central Intelligence

Washington, D. C. 20505

Executive Registry

85- 3703 /1

25 September 1985

Dear Mr. Furst,

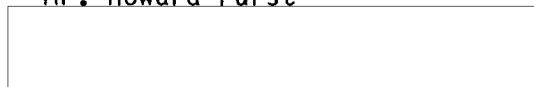
I have autographed your blurred photograph, which I don't think is so bad, and will be glad to pose for another one, but unfortunately I will not be in town and will miss the AFIO convention this year.

Sincerely,

Bill Casey
William J. Casey

Enclosure

Mr. Howard Furst



STAT



Executive Registry

85- 3703

September 20, 1985 24 SEP 1985

The Honorable William J. Casey
Director
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C. 20505

From:
Howard Furst

STAT

Dear Mr. Casey:

About a year ago, you were the honored guest speaker at the AFIO banquet at our national convention, Oct. 19-20, at Rockville, Maryland.

After the dinner, I wanted to meet you very much. I walked up to you, shook your hand, looked you in the eyes and said something like, "I wish you a long life with good health and happiness Mr. Casey". You looked at me and said thanks. As one could guess, many AFIO members were milling around, all trying to shake your hand and wish you well!

Later, by coincidence, I saw you near an elevator. I pulled out my wife's small camera (much lighter weight than my personal Nikon)....and I asked you if it would be alright to have my picture taken with you. You agreed. I handed my camera quickly to a man nearby. Unfortunately, he moved too close so the photo was out of focus.

It has taken me a year to get to this as I don't like to ask favors. But, Mr. Casey, I hold you in such high esteem that I would like very much to have the chance to take a picture with you sometime in the near future that would be in focus....if that would be possible!

I am not sure yet whether I will attend this coming national convention of AFIO on Oct. 3 & 4. In any event, since I am an active member of the Bar of Washington, D.C., I do get back to Washington, D.C. fairly frequently and am hoping such a thing would be possible.

So you will know something about the "guy" who has written this letter, I have enclosed a brief two page resume.

I have also enclosed a photo copy of the AFIO bulletin, partial, of the last convention. You will note my photo (I don't like it) on the back page taken when I was addressing the convention. I am the President of our AFIO Chapter in sunny Orange County California.

I read an interesting soft cover book by Major Jerry Sage. You probably know many names in the book. I am now about a third through reading a soft back book called, The Puzzle Palace by James Bamford. I am somewhat horrified by the information given in this book. I wonder if you have had the time to scan through it?

If I can be of help, anytime, anywhere, without thought of compensation, just let me know!

HOWARD FURST



PERISCOPE

VOL. IX, NO. 4, FALL 1984

DCI Assesses Intelligence in Report to AFIO Convention



The Hon. William J. Casey

Former Intelligence Officers Infiltrate County

Ned Dolan

The Association of Former Intelligence Officers (AFIO) held their annual convention at the Rockville Crowne Plaza, October 19-20. Approximately 275 attended from all over the United States and were treated to an intensive program, renewed old friendships and swapped stories on local reactions to questions of intelligence and world affairs.

Leading off was a discussion of reconnaissance, important to arms treaty verification problems. Speakers were Arthur Lundahl, the founder of the National Photo Interpretation Center (NPIC); Dino Brugioni, an early NPIC worker and currently a consultant; and Lt. Gen. Eugene Tighe; USAF(Ret), formerly with Air Force reconnaissance.

Also covered was the history of overhead reconnaissance beginning with balloons taking pictures before the Civil War, to balloon use during that War, to using aircraft-mounted cameras during both world wars for

There was electricity in the air as DCI William J. Casey mounted the podium to address AFIO's 10th annual convention banquet. Unsaid was the increased media targeting of Casey in the wake of orchestrated disclosures concerning use in Central America of "that pamphlet," a retreaded Green Beret training manual of another time and another Administration.

As one attendee would note later, the sustained applause was a vote of confidence in the man—an intelligence professional, as well as a courtesy to the head of the U.S. Intelligence Community. It was an audience of intelligence veterans familiar with Casey's achievements in directing European agent operations (SI) for OSS during WWII, his role in the struggle to create a peacetime, centralized intelligence agency, and service on both the Murphy Commission and the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board. Early AFIO members had recalled during the pre-banquet reception that Casey had been a member of the organization's Board of Directors and a long-time member until "forced" to leave the ranks of *former* intelligence officers to become the first Director of Central Intelligence to achieve Cabinet rank. The greeting left no doubt that he was among friends who understood his opening reference to the "turbulence and winds of the political season." They had been there before.

The DCI, by way of expressing his humility in addressing so many old hands, broke the tension by recalling the story of the fellow who loved to talk about the Johnstown Flood. So much so, that when he was received by St. Peter, Peter gathered a crowd to hear the tale. The man waxed eloquent with his personal "war story" of how the waters had gathered and came crashing down. "He was just about reaching his finale," said Casey, "when St. Peter reached over, tapped him on the shoulder and said, 'By the way, I forgot to tell you that Noah is in the audience.'"

Casey recalled the President's goal when he was appointed DCI: reestablish the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, enact legislation to impose criminal sanctions against disclosing the identities of U.S. intelligence agents; obtain a measure of relief from the Freedom of Information Act; and rebuild the intelligence agencies and improve their technical and clandestine

(continued on page 4)

(continued on page 2)

Casey Reports on Intelligence

(continued from page 1)

collection, analysis, counterintelligence and capabilities to contribute to the national interest and security in the international area.

"Just last week the President signed legislation exempting CIA's operational files from Freedom of Information requests," he noted. "The Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board is functioning effectively; Identities legislation has been enacted into law. With the approval of the 1985 budget, we have in hand the resources needed to complete over 80 percent of a five-year program to rebuild from the 40 percent reduction in funding and the 50 percent reduction in personnel which the Intelligence Community suffered during the '70s."

He thanked AFIO for its stout support in this endeavor through legislative and media efforts to bring about public understanding of the proper role of intelligence. Casey also expressed his appreciation to those AFIO members who had recommended highly motivated and qualified young people for employment. Among these recent recruits, he said, are those who will be the future leaders of U.S. intelligence.

The DCI observed that the Intelligence Community "has never been in better shape." The Community has rebounded from the cuts of the 1970s, a new Headquarters building has been completed for DIA and one is under construction at CIA. "A bigger budget. Improved morale. I think we are fit, healthy, and have rededicated ourselves to the Community-wide exercise of excellence," he said. He assured intelligence veterans who, like he, had been around at the birth of our national intelligence service, that in today's service they will find the familiar commitment and dedication, willingness to challenge conventional wisdom, sound analysis and effective collection. Today, as in those early years, Casey observed, there is a "can do spirit" in the Intelligence Community.

What has changed, he said, is a broadening of the scope of intelligence targets: "Today, many of this country's enemies operate mostly underground, dealing with drugs, terror, and blueprints, as well as weapons and subversion across international borders and wherever instability and revolution can be fermented or generated."

For twenty years, he noted, the world has seen the Soviets and their proxies spreading "wars of national liberation" and building bases in Afghanistan, Angola, Vietnam, Ethiopia, Cuba and Nicaragua from which further attacks are being made today against Pakistan, El Salvador, Sudan, Kampuchea and elsewhere. "But for the last few years there has been a difference. Whereas in the 1960s and 1970s anti-Western causes attracted recruits throughout the Third World, the 1980s have emerged as the decade of guerrillas resisting Communist regimes. Today in Afghanistan, Angola, Cambodia, Ethiopia, and Nicaragua, thousands of ordinary people are volunteers in irregular wars against the Soviet Army or Soviet-supported regimes. More than a quarter of a million people have taken up arms against Communist oppression in these countries."

Casey cautioned, however, that the Soviets continue to exploit opportunities in the Third World. The KGB and its allied intelligence services, he said, continue to work together "to steal our technology, to dam-

age our reputation, to divide us from our friends, to destabilize, subvert and overthrow governments friendly to us." He stressed the importance of identifying and countering the KGB's planted rumors, forgeries, agents of influence and kept press and radio.

Another measure receiving new focus, said the DCI, is the development of a worldwide counterterrorism network which has thwarted many terrorist attacks and effected rescue operations throughout the world. Another concern, he noted, is the steady flow of drugs into the United States. "Some of the huge amounts of money being made in drugs are used to finance terrorists and revolutionary political groups around the world."

Of enhanced importance, said Casey, is determining the state of Soviet technology and its potential for military and strategic surprise. "The Soviets are making remarkable progress and they are *doing it with our help*." Explaining the challenge, he looked back to 1981 when the Agency organized the Technology Transfer Assessment Center. The Center documented the increased power, accuracy, precision and sophistication of Soviet weaponry. "All this," he said, "has come from the acquisition and use of our technology to a much greater extent than we had ever dreamed." Casey pointed to some recent successes in the intelligence community's efforts to block Soviet collection of Western high technology secrets. "Over the last year and a half well over 150 Soviet agents, most of them engaged in technology theft, have been arrested or expelled or defected in well over 20 countries around the world. Successes have also been achieved in recovering stolen technology, blocking shipments, and breaking up the technology smuggling rings."

Intelligence production is up to new levels as well, noted the DCI. "A great deal was heard about the purging of the clandestine apparatus in the late 1970s. Less well known is the massive departure of professionals from the analytical side of the CIA during that same period; Nearly half of our analysts left between 1977 and 1981."

The strength of the analytical corps has been restored and the quality of its work improved, he reported. National estimates have grown from the low point of only 12 during 1980 to over 50 a year. To this yearly tally, Casey said, can be added some 25 other major intelligence assessments, 1,000 major research projects and a regular stream of publications to aid policy makers.

Unlike the earlier days of intelligence, noted Casey, today there is a closer scrutiny of intelligence activities. In the public eye the Agency has maintained its reputation for integrity, confidentiality, reliability and security—evidenced by over 150,000 applicants last year—despite a drumbeat of media criticism.

"With few exceptions," the DCI said, "the highly publicized charges made against the CIA during the mid-70s, turned out to be false. The charges were on the front pages and their refutation buried away so that few people noted them. This ordeal was terminated by leaders in the Congress who spoke up and declared that the Intelligence Community had indeed been libeled and traduced. Out of this came a Congressional oversight process that assures that special activities in the cycle of intelligence are known and scrutinized by elective legislators responsible directly to the people."

Agenda '84

AFIO's 10th annual convention was held October 19-20 at the Crowne Plaza Hotel, Rockville, Maryland. Close to 300 members, spouses and guests were in attendance.

Following opening remarks by Colonel Bruce K. Baumgardner (USAF-Ret), convention chairman, the gavel was turned over to Major General Richard X. Larkin (USA-Ret), president of AFIO, for opening remarks.

The initial session focused on the "eyes and ears" of intelligence, with a discussion of reconnaissance intelligence. Chairing the first panel with Lieutenant General Eugene F. Tighe, Jr. (USAF-Ret). A fact-filled slide presentation by Dino A. Brugioni was followed by an informative interchange between Arthur C. Lundahl, founder of the National Photo Interpretation Center, Brugioni and LG Tighe.

The theme continued with a description of Soviet reconnaissance and space programs by Marcia S. Smith, a specialist in aerospace systems at the Library of Congress, and a luncheon speech by The Hon. Tidal W. McCoy, Assistant Secretary of the Air Force and a long-time member of AFIO. The future of intelligence was the agenda for the afternoon seminar, which featured Admiral Thomas H. Moorer (USN-Ret), a member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board; Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, USAF, the Director of the Strategic Defensive Initiative Organization, OSD; and moderator General Richard G. Stillwell (USA-Ret), Deputy Undersecretary of Defense/Policy.

The evening featured the acclaimed Canadian production, "The KGB Connection," graciously rented for the occasion by Keystone Chapter President Terry Foster.

The annual AFIO business meeting, moderated by W. Raymond Wannall, Chairman of the Board of Direc-

tors, occupied the morning of the second day. In succession, members heard the general report, delivered by Wannall; the recently-audited financial report by Robert J. Novak, AFIO Treasurer; the legislative report, submitted by Dr. Walter L. Pforzheimer; and the Resolutions Committee recommendations, delivered by its chairman, Lawrence R. Houston. Following discussion and passage of the resolutions, Captain Richard W. Bates (USN-Ret) explained election procedures and the amendments being submitted to the membership. Final ballots were cast by members who had not voted by mail.

The luncheon speaker was Representative Henry J. Hyde (R-III), sponsor of legislation to create a joint committee for intelligence oversight. Hyde, a former member of Naval Intelligence, proved to be a fervent supporter of the intelligence process.

The final intensive seminar session in the afternoon dealt with the role of intelligence in combating terrorism. Moderated by Phil Nicolaides of Accuracy in Media, panel contributors were: noted author and journalist Arnaud deBorchgrave; David Whipple, National Intelligence Officer-Counter Terrorism, CIA; Kenneth Maxwell, Supervisor Agent, FBI; Security consultant Howard T. Bane; and Joel Lisker, Chief Counsel of the Subcommittee on Terrorism, Senate Judiciary Committee.

The convention concluded with a reception and banquet. Prior to the banquet attendees were entertained with a concert by the U.S. Air Force Band and emotional opening ceremonies by the Joint Services Color Guard. The guest speaker was The Hon. William J. Casey, Director of Central Intelligence.

The results of the annual elections were announced by Major General Larkin, who also delivered closing remarks and an invitation to attend the 11th Annual Convention to be held in the Washington area 18-19 October 1985.

Important to this relationship, said Casey, is to maintain public and policymaker confidence in not only the quality, but in the integrity of intelligence assessments.

"For that we depend on the integrity of our analysts in a process which is designed and operated to assure that all substantiated points of view are heard, considered, and reflected in estimates. Nearly all our assessments go to the two Congressional oversight committees whose members are in a position to detect any bias. All estimates are reviewed by the chiefs of all the components of the Intelligence Community sitting together as the Board of Estimates. They are encouraged and charged to provide the judgments developed in their components, and to stake out dissenting views."

Commenting on a recent estimate which the media claims to have been slanted, Casey noted that half the Board held one view, the remainder another. "Each view was spelled out on the first page of the estimate." In elaborating, the DCI noted that such assessments are not carried out in an ivory tower atmosphere. "The debates and clash of ideas sometimes are rough. No one's views—from the Director to the newest analyst—are protected from challenge and criticism. It is not a place for delicate egos or mediocrity or people with a special agenda. But out of that process, despite its imperfections, comes the best, the most comprehensive, most objective intelligence reporting in the world; And

our critics keep it that way."

The DCI made note of the encouragement, understanding and support the Intelligence Community has received from AFIO. "You have implemented the theme of your tenth annual convention here, 'The Eyes and Ears of the Free World,' in so many ways with your interest and constant encouragement, support for our recruiting, our legislative deeds, the way you managed to take the sting out of the news stories when we felt helplessly maligned—for all that we are most grateful." Casey's thanks also included a voluntary tasking: "I ask each of you to exploit any avenue open to you to help find the superior quality people we need, and to encourage them to consider an intelligence career. Here you can, and have helped us enormously."

He concluded with a personal note. "Finally I would say that these years as Director of Central Intelligence have been a rich and gratifying experience for me. I am honored to serve with the dedicated officers who are carrying on a fine tradition of quality, hard work and commitment that many of you here started. Today as a nation we are facing up to some hard realities—realities that a democratic society often finds it difficult to acknowledge. We have rebuilt our defenses as well as our intelligence service. These twin pillars, if backed by a national will to remain prepared, will ensure the peace and preserve our freedom."

Reports



John Greaney
Introduces Chapter Reps



Bill Buhl
Central New York Chapter



Andy Ferguson
Suncoast Chapter (FL)



Terry Foster
Keystone Chapter (PA)



Howard Furst
Orange County Chapter (CA)



Bill Hood
Greater New York Chapter



Jack Kuritzky
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Fred Lewton
Cleveland Chapter (OH)



Tom Macke
Chicago Chapter (IL)



Eileen Scott
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Michael Speers
New England Chapter



George Wiggins
Arizona Chapter

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SAGE

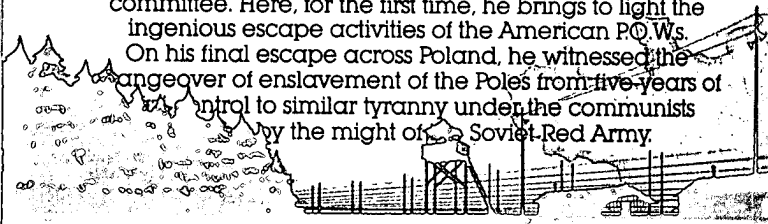
is the true story of the O.S.S. guerrilla leader and saboteur against the Nazis in World War II—Major Jerry Sage—the man who was given the code name "Dagger" for his behind-the-lines operation against Rommel in North Africa.

Later, in P.O.W. camp he earned other nicknames. For his many and persistent attempts to escape, he was put in solitary confinement (the cooler) so often that he was dubbed "The Cooler King" by some colleagues. Others gave him the grimmer title of "Silent Death." When rumors arose of Nazi plans to liquidate P.O.W.s, he conducted classes in silent killing with a hand-picked group of Americans.

He worked fifteen months on the huge, three-tunnel project known in book and movie as *The Great Escape* and was in charge of hiding over 200,000 pounds of golden sand from the German "ferrets."

When the Americans were separated from the British prisoners, Sage was on the three-man American escape committee. Here, for the first time, he brings to light the ingenious escape activities of the American P.O.W.s.

On his final escape across Poland, he witnessed the changeover of enslavement of the Poles from five years of Nazi control to similar tyranny under the communists by the might of the Soviet Red Army.



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Association of Former Intelligence Officers

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Dear Chapter President,

I hope that you or a representative of your chapter will be able to attend the 11th National Convention in Rockville, Maryland on October 4th and 5th, 1985. As has been our custom in the past, we will devote Saturday afternoon to the AFIO business session. This will include time for those chapters with representatives present at the convention to give their chapter reports orally.

For those chapters who will not have a representative present we would ask them to send a written report to AFIO Headquarters so that a consolidated report can be made at the convention.

The Chapter report should cover briefly the status of the chapter, whether the number of members has increased or decreased, number of meetings held during the year, types of activities engaged in by the chapter members in the name of AFIO - whether giving speeches to civic clubs or teaching courses in schools and universities. What kind of additional support is requested from AFIO Headquarters.

If a written report is submitted, it would be appreciated if we could receive it by Friday, September 27th. Thank you for your time. It is very important to the viability of AFIO to hear what our chapters have to say about the future of the organization.

Sincerely,

John K. Greaney
Executive Director

Howard Furst

STAT

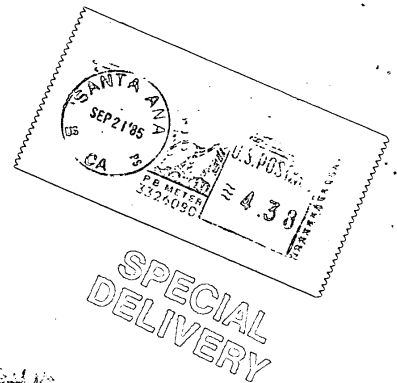
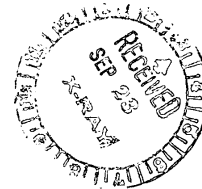
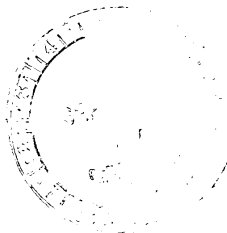


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The Honorable William J. Casey
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